

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

COMMODORE STEWART—THE AMERICAN NAVY.

By the death of Commodore Stewart the nation loses one of the last surviving heroes whose services are well nigh co-extensive with the life of the Republic. During his first cruise in the American navy, which dates back to the last century, he acted as the executive officer of a frigate commanded by Commodore John Barry, who enjoyed the proud distinction of taking the first vessel of war ever captured in battle by an American cruiser.

This engagement occurred in April, 1777, less than a year after the declaration of Independence, and it was one of a series of brilliant successes achieved by the struggling colonies during the Revolutionary War. Thus, although Commodore Stewart was born at a late day to participate in the struggle which resulted in the destruction of British dominion over our country, he was a pupil of its naval hero, and he was the leading spirit of the American navy during the long period between the close of the last century and the outbreak of the late Rebellion, participating actively in all its important naval enterprises, except those embraced in the first and last great wars waged by the American people.

During this eventful epoch he gained great distinction during the war against France, the war against Tripoli, and the war of 1812 against Great Britain. In the latter especially, his capture of the two British ships-of-war, the Cyane and Levant, in one engagement, won the enthusiastic applause of his countrymen. An anecdote is told of this affair, which happily illustrates the daring and chivalrous character of "Old Ironsides." It is said that on the morning subsequent to the capture, the British officers, while breakfasting with Commodore Stewart in his cabin, began an angry controversy in regard to the cause of their discomfiture, each alleging that the other was in fault. Finally, they became so much excited that they appealed to their captor for his opinion, when he responded by saying:—"Gentlemen, this is too delicate a matter for me to decide, but if you are unable to agree, and are very anxious to fix responsibility in the right quarter, I will place you back in your vessels, fight the battle over again, and by the time I recapture you, you can judge for yourselves who made the most gallant and skilful defense." Many of the achievements of the early ornaments of the navy seem more like the conquests of ordinary mortals. There is little doubt that they were inspired by an intense desire to win distinction for themselves and glory for the new star-gemmed banner of the young republic, and that some of their feats bordered on the marvellous. And yet, there was a strong substratum of common sense, practical knowledge, and Yankee shrewdness under all their important movements.

The foundation of their most brilliant triumphs was superior American skill in naval architecture. This country not only produced the swiftest vessels of the old style, but of six frigates ordered to be built in 1794, three were of a very heavy class, the Constitution being one of this number, and these heavy vessels were more than a match for any single vessel in any other navy. The daring spirit of our officers improved these advantages to the utmost, and it was this combination which enabled the American navy to contest, with such wonderful success, the English supremacy on the ocean which had given rise to the arrogant boast that Britannia ruled the waves. At the commencement of the war of 1812 the leading national authorities at first determined to confine all the vessels of our navy in American ports to assist in home defense, and this timid policy was only overruled by the earnest remonstrances of leading naval officers, Commodore Stewart being especially active and influential in securing for himself and his gallant associates permission to antagonize the foe in his favorite element. The result showed that notwithstanding the vast disproportion in the aggregate size of the two navies, the Americans possessed swifter and more powerful vessels, and that they knew more of the art of navigation and naval gunnery than their British antagonists, and these advantages, united with the most undaunted pluck, inflicted on John Bull the only naval disasters he had suffered since the days when the Dutch Admirals kept broomsticks flying at their mast-head as a derisive sign of their ability to sweep the English Channel. Unnecessary as subsequent naval wars became, after these demonstrations of valor and skill, for a long period, the genius and courage displayed during the late Rebellion show that our countrymen are fully able, in times of emergency, to maintain their old superiority. The haste with which a powerful navy was improvised, and the ingenuity exhibited in the improvements which have revolutionized the naval architecture of every civilized nation, fully justify the belief that we can keep fully abreast of these progressive times, and in days of peril confound our enemies with new Monitors and new iron-clads, as well as sink their Alabama with a new Kearsage.

BEECHER, THE PREACHER.

SURELY if any man in the United States is fitted to teach the art of sermonizing, that man is Henry Ward Beecher. He stands at the very head and front of the clerical pro-

fession of the country, and the reputation which he has achieved as the foremost preacher of the continent is fully merited. There are men in the pulpit who are more eloquent than he is, men who can turn a point more nicely, and wind a rhetorical flourish more effectively; but in all the elements which go towards filling up and rounding out the complete character of the ideal minister, Mr. Beecher stands pre-eminent, if not alone.

The fact that he does not fully realize the ideal is not a material drawback. He is given to clap-trap of the most outrageous sort, at times, appearing to lose sight of the true character of his work for the sake of pandering to the vitiated tastes of the present generation, which demand clap-trap even in the pulpit. At times, too, he is given to a style which can only be fairly described as the slang-whanging style, and it is to his occasional indulgence in this that he is indebted, in some measure, for the wonderful success which he has achieved. Yet even in these apparent defects he displays a consummate skill, and a keen insight into the human heart. If the world were accustomed to frown down all sorts of tricks in the pulpit, even while submitting to them upon the stage and elsewhere, Mr. Beecher's knowledge of mankind is profound and thorough enough to keep him upon his good behavior; and if he should outlive the present passion for jugglery, he would doubtless outlive also his propensity for resorting to it.

His grand characteristics, and the true secret of his great success as a pulpit orator, are his marvelous earnestness, his rare simplicity of manner, his hearty and undisguised sympathy with his auditors, and his accurate appreciation of the weight of the doctrines which he proclaims. In the outline of an address delivered by him before an audience made up principally of theological students, to which we give place in another column, he says:—"If God has blessed my labors it has been because I have had a fervent, growing, intense personal love for Christ, and an admiration unspeakable. This has been the mainspring of my ministry." But to this mainspring there have been subordinate and subservient other qualities for which he is so justly celebrated. This thorough devotion to the great Founder of the Faith will not always, and does not always, insure success. In the address referred to, Mr. Beecher quoted a case directly in point as an illustration—that of a man "noble in scholarship, noble in heart," the lachets of whose shoes he deemed himself not worthy to unloose, yet one whose labors brought forth comparatively stunted fruit. The great defect of this preacher, and the secret of his failure, according to Mr. Beecher, consist in the fact that, while he has a sympathy with God, he has not a particle of sympathy with man.

It is to the possession of this latter quality in a pre-eminent degree that Mr. Beecher owes not only the success which has attended his ministrations, but the more noticeable of his defects. Thoroughly conversant with the nature of humanity, and in perfect accord with the spirit of the age, he does not hesitate to lower himself to the common level of his generation, for the sake of driving home an argument, or bringing himself into sympathy with those for whose welfare he has an earnest and unaffected concern. If he sometimes steps beyond the limit of discretion, the spirit of the times is in greater measure responsible for his fault than is the preacher himself. We can only regret that the address which has prompted these reflections cannot be laid before our readers in a more complete report than that which we elsewhere publish. The subject is one of unusual importance, and any words from Henry Ward Beecher bearing upon it are invested with unusual weight.

STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

In the discussion and settlement of any question that arises with regard to the status of the officers of the army or navy, their rights, privileges, conveniences, comfort and emoluments, there are two considerations that are of paramount importance—the efficiency of the service and the good of the country. An officer, soldier, or sailor, in entering the military service of the country, agrees to submit to all the hardships that the performance of his duty may entail upon him; but, on the other hand, the Government is bound to see that these are not unnecessarily burdensome, and that the officers and men of the army and navy are made as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

The staff officers of the navy—the surgeons, engineers, and paymasters—claim that under the existing laws of Congress and regulations of the Department, they fail to receive that recognition that the importance and value of their services demand. They ask that they may have a chance to win some of the honors that belong to rank and position, and to enjoy those privileges and comforts as regards quarters and the social relations of the mess table that rank carries with it. The line, on the other hand, contend that to grant assimilated rank to the staff would be to subvert all discipline—to place the surgeon, paymaster, or engineer of a ship oftentimes above the legitimate commanding officer, and to send the navy finally to what Mr. Mantilini calls "the demitition bow-wow." If there was any reason to believe that any such result as this would follow from acceding to the demands of the staff officers, the matter most certainly ought to be carefully weighed before a change is made. There is nothing, however, beyond the assertion of the line officers to support any such idea as this, and not a single argument worthy of notice has been advanced to maintain their position. On the contrary, the present state of affairs is most certainly detrimental to the interests of the naval service, as under it the staff officers are discontented; they feel that they are looked down upon with contempt by the line, and regarded as mere civilians who have no rights that a military man and a graduate of the Naval Academy is bound to respect. There is a large number of vacancies now existing in the medical

corps that it is found impossible to fill with persons who are competent to pass the necessarily strict examination, and the alternative is presented of either lowering the standard of qualification and admitting into the navy imperfectly educated and trained surgeons, or else to make the service more attractive to capable men, by assuring them of rank and its attendant privileges, so that they will be placed upon a social equality with the officers of the line. Much the same state of affairs exists in the Engineer Corps, which it is even more important should be maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency. It needs no argument to prove that in the future we will be obliged to maintain a steam and, to a great extent, an iron-clad navy, and the necessity of an accomplished and scientific corps of engineers is plain to the dullest comprehension.

The engineers have under them large bodies of men, among whom it is necessary to maintain discipline, and to have thoroughly drilled in all the details of managing the complicated machinery used on board of naval vessels, and their duties are arduous, important, and such as demand ability of the highest order. From the very peculiarities of their case the engineers are even more objects of jealousy on the part of the line officers than are the surgeons and paymasters, and the efforts have been more persistent to degrade them to as low positions in the service as possible. The influences now at work at the Navy Department are endeavoring to reduce the usefulness and efficiency of this corps to a minimum, and an effort is now being made to return to the old system used on the first introduction of steam in the navy, of enlisting machinists to run the engines, and of sending the vessels to sea with only two or three engineers who will not be expected to stand watch, but merely to have a supervision of their department. It is a sufficient argument against this practice, that it was tried once and proved a complete failure. Competent machinists will not ship for such service as this, and the only way in which a steam and iron-clad navy can be maintained at the highest state of efficiency is to have a corps of practical and scientific men who will devote their whole lives to promoting the welfare of the navy by working in harmonious co-operation with their brethren of the line.

From the very nature of the case, the line officers will always be supreme, and no privileges that can be accorded to the staff will ever put them above those who are endowed with the rights and responsibilities of command. It is nothing, therefore, but petty and groundless jealousy that can induce the line officers to oppose the granting of assimilated rank to the staff; and the gentlemen who compose the last-named branch of the service point to the army and to the naval service of many of the European nations, as examples of the working of the system that they advocate for themselves. Such a quarrel as that now going on is utterly disgraceful, and unless something is done to quiet the spirit of discontent that exists, an irreparable injury will be done to the navy. The case of Surgeon Green, several times referred to in these columns, was a blow at the efficiency of the medical corps from which it will not soon recover, unless Congress makes such positive provisions as will give reasonable assurance to competent physicians that they will not be subjected to such treatment in the future. It is certain that something ought to be done speedily to put a stop to a contest that has been waged too long already, and we sincerely hope that Congress, at the next session, will take up the subject and consider it in an unprejudiced and dispassionate spirit.

Secretary Kobeson, it is announced, is about to take a step towards settling difficulties between the line and staff officers, by the appointment of a board to consist of three gentlemen from the line and three from the staff. This looks promising, but we do not expect much from it, and it is scarcely probable that the staff will get anything except by compromise, and by giving up much that they ask for. If an agreement satisfactory to both parties, however, can be arrived at, a good work will be done, and the country, the Navy Department, and the officers both of the staff and the line will have cause for congratulation that a disagreeable and annoying subject is finally set at rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING READY MADE Warranted to FIT WELL

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be

WELL AND SATISFACTORILY FITTED IN PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND OVERCOAT, OUT OF THE LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK OF FINEST CLOTHING NOW SELLING AT

THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 515 and 520 CHESNUT Street.

1028: JOHN WANAMAKERS,

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends 1/2 to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 25th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSEQUES OF REAR-ADMIRAL STEWART.—The members of the Select and Council of the City of Philadelphia, are invited to meet in their respective Chambers on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., to attend in a body the funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart. The Services of the City Government are invited to join Councils in the observance in honor of the distinguished dead.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of this Company, do hereby declare a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., on the Capital of this Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 253 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 9 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M., from November 21 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11211 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE HOLY COMMUNION WILL BE administered in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M. For the purpose of the Holy Communion, there will be Public Meetings for Prayer, at 10 A. M. Societies will take place at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, and at 4 P. M. on Thursday. A collection will be taken at each meeting. 11202

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY Society.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, November 10, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Addresses by H. Rev. F. M. WHITFIELD, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia; H. Rev. W. W. WATKINS, D. D., Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; H. Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. 11202

EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on THURSDAY, EVENING, November 11, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. MARION MERRETT SMITH, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and THOMAS A. JAGGAR, of New York. 11202

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors, 11472 GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC! THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. COX, November 20. Hon. ROBERT GOULDEN, December 1. Hon. ROBERT GOULDEN, December 7. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DECODROVA, December 7. WENDLAND, December 14. Tickets at GOULDEN'S, No. 225 CHESNUT Street. 11117

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL (CALLISTER), No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 1132urp

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHLOW, Jr., Cashier. 11310r

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the PHILADELPHIA AND CARPENTERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street, for the renewal of Certificate No. 40, issued in the name of John Shodorok, with power of attorney attached, for Two Hundred (\$200) Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost or misplaced. J. F. WITHERS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. per share will be paid by the BOSTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of State tax, on and after November 10, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street. Transfer books will be closed December 31, and reopen December 6. CHARLES F. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 11101r

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 629 wt10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 629 wt10

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, Forth Building, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 1142r

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 1142w

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 511 WALNUT St. 1205

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE OR LIGHTING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 1133

REMOVAL.—THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 11212m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, rapid, instantaneous; no disappointment; no itching; it cures the itching effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, which are secured by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 BOND Street, New York. 42mwt7r

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DILLIES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FLOWERS, ETC. SPRING FLOWERS. NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, JONQUILS, CROWN IMPERIALS, NARCISSUS, ETC. ETC.

The largest assortment in the country, my own importation, and selected during a recent visit to Europe. Also, Bulk Glasses, Fancy Flower Pots, Crocus Pots, etc. PRICES MODERATE. HENRY A. DREER, Seedman and Florist, No. 714 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 115mwt3r

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER A MAN'S SHAPE! Ready-made Clothing, That we can fit him to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his clothes, we can give him particular fits in our Custom Department.

Our specialties in elegant Overcoats, Made in every style, Trimmed to suit every variety of taste, And finished in exquisite perfection, Are worthy of the attention Of very gentlemen Who desire to combine COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

MEN OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Are freely invited to Call and see how cheap the clothes are AT THE Great Brown Hall

OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO., ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 15 mtrp

ART GALLERIES. C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS. New and Old Engravings, Chromes of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand. Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished. Everything pertaining to Art or Art Materials kept or attended to. The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11102p

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, Have now possession of the entire premises No. 519 CHESNUT STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC., NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ROGERS' GROUPS

All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 46 mwt4p

INSURANCE. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, (MARINE), INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....\$500,000 Assets July 1, 1869, \$2,592,922-10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT. 11 1 mwt 112 31rp

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SAMUEL R. MASSEY, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit and settle the account of LAMBERT R. MASSEY, trustee of the above estate, and report distribution of the balance, will meet all parties interested on MONDAY, November 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his office, J. HILL MARTIN, Auditor, No. 217 South THIRD Street. 11 19 wmt4r

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN. DELAWARE TERRAPIN. ALL KINDS WILD GAME. J. HILL MARTIN, No. 115 MARKET Street. 11 9 mtrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

White Almeria Grapes, Very Fine, only 45 CENTS PER POUND.

OTHER FINE GROCERIES PROPORTIONABLY LOW. SUPERB GOSWEN BUTTER IN SMALL TUBS.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South THIRD Street, 11 10 (14p) BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Most Liberal Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine, THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work.

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE, S. W. Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT 9 17 mwtmtrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, ETC. GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS. VELVET CLOTHS. BEAVERS. CHINC'HILLAS. VELVETEENS. 1119 mtrp

WATERPROOFS. CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Coatings, To which invite the attention of the trade and others, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 329 w

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARVEY & Co. New York. Paris. (S. 10 4

RACES. POINT BREEZE PARK. THURSDAY, NOV. 11. DOUBLE TEAM TROT, at 2 1/2 P. M. Purse and stake \$600. Mile heats, best three in five good day and track.

R. Stofan names Lady Lightfoot and Gazelle. D. Bodine names American Jackson and Victor. Owners names Harry D. and mate. Admission \$1. Members' privilege suspended of admitting a friend.

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN EVANS & MILLER, Coal Dealers, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of J. F. Evans. The business will be continued and all bills settled by J. F. MILLER, No. 784 S. WANSBON Street, November 8, 1869.

NET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 215, EIGHTH Street